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| 45695 7590 10/05/2007 WITHERS & KEYS FOR BELL SOUTH P. O. BOX 71355 MARIETTA, GA 30007-1355 | | | EXAMINER BETIT, JACOB F | |
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/986,168

Applicant(s)

WEBB ET AL.

Examiner

Jacob F. B  tit

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2164

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION:

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C.   133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 July 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4-9,12,13,20,21,24 and 41 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4-9,12,13,20,21,24 and 41 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C.   119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C.   119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Remarks

1. In response to communications filed on 26 July 2007, claims 1, 13, 20, and 41 have been amended per the applicant's request. Claims 1, 4-9, 12-13, 20-21, 24, and 41 are presently pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 4-9, 12, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Williams et al. (U.S. patent No. 5,815,657) in view of Lefkowitz (U.S. application publication No. 2001/0037250 A1), and in further view of admitted prior art.

As to claim 1, Williams et al. teaches a method for online purchasing utilizing database registration information in an online purchasing system, comprising:

requesting a user identifier from the user computer via a first input field of a first graphical user interface displaying a web page (see figure 9, reference numbers 900, 910, 920, and 930);

receiving the user identifier via the first input field of the first graphical user interface (see figure 9, reference numbers 900, 910, 920, and 930; and see column 20, lines 60 through column 21, line 4);

sending a query to the first database based at least in part on the user identifier (see column 19, lines 34-40);

receiving a first data value from the first database, the first data value being associated with the user for purposes of identifying the user and being displayed in a display field of the first graphical user interface (see column 12, lines 18-40);

prompting for and receiving a second data values from a data source via a second input field of the first graphical user interface, the second data value being associated with the user for purposes of electronic procurement authorization, the data source being different from the first database (see column 21, line 22 through column 22, line 25 and see column 32, lines 4-42);

prompting the user to enter one or more additional data values via one or more corresponding input fields of the first graphical user interface, wherein the user has an option to input the one or more additional data values and if the user chooses not to enter one or more of the one or more additional data values then accepting a null value for the one or more additional data values not entered (see column 32, lines 4-32, where it is known in the art that extra address spaces can be provided to the user and left blank);

periodically updating the first and second databases such that both databases maintain a common data configuration (see column 12, lines 6-9, and see column 12, lines 27-29);

updating one or more parameters regarding uploading of the first data value, the second data value and the one or more additional data values to the second database using a second graphical user interface (see column 31, lines 1-20).

Williams et al. does not distinctly disclose:

(a) storing the first data value, the second data value and the one or more additional data

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values in a second database such that the first data value, the second data values and the one or more additional data values are contained within the second database concurrently and persistently, the second database being different from the first database;

(b) validating at least one of the first data value the second data value and the one or more additional data values stored in the second database when a user, who is not an authorized holder of a purchasing card enters purchasing card information comprising the at least one of the first data value the second data value and the one or more additional data values to make a purchase via the online purchasing system wherein validating the at least one of the first data value, the second data value and the one or more additional data values comprises sending an electronic communication to the authorized holder of the purchasing card to determine whether the user, who is not an authorized holder of the purchasing card is authorized to use the purchasing card.

Lefkowitz teaches (a), see paragraph 0046, and (b) see paragraph 0055. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Williams et al. to include the teachings of Lefkowitz because these teachings would allow the merchant to review orders and be sure that all orders were properly paid with charges to customers.

Williams et al. does not distinctly disclose

(c) determining a first type of a web browser being utilized by a user computer that is accessing a first database;

(d) sending a web page to a the user computer that is in a format that is compatible with the web browser being utilized by the user computer.

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It has been admitted that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Williams et al. to include (c) and (d) because these teachings would allow different browsers with slight variations on how they interpret html and other code to display the web page correctly using a method that is well known in the art.

As to claim 4, Williams et al. as modified, teaches wherein receiving the second data value includes receiving the second data value via a computer (see column 21, line 22 through column 22, line 25).

As to claim 5, Williams et al. as modified, teaches further comprising sending at least in part an applet to the computer (see figure 9, reference number 940, and see column 12, lines 41-55).

As to claim 6, Williams et al. as modified, teaches wherein sending at least in part the applet to the computer includes sending graphical user interface data (see column 12, lines 56-67).

As to claim 7, Williams et al. as modified, teaches further comprising receiving purchasing card information (see column 14, line 62 through column 15, line 12).

As to claim 8, Williams et al. as modified, teaches wherein the purchasing card information includes a purchasing card number of a purchasing card and an identification of an

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owner of the purchasing card (see figure 17, reference numbers 1720, 1730, 1750, 1760, and 1780).

As to claim 9, Williams et al. as modified, teaches wherein the purchasing card is selected from the group consisting of a credit card and a debit card (see column 14, line 62 through column 15, line 12).

As to claim 12, Williams et al. as modified, teaches further comprising storing a third data value and a fourth data value in the second database, the third data value and the fourth data value being associated with the user, the third data value and the fourth data value being received from one of the data source and the first database (see column 12, lines 18-40).

As to claim 13, Williams et al. as modified, teaches further comprising providing the user the option for selectively not storing one or more of the first data values, the second data value, the third data value, and the fourth data value in the second database (see column 12, lines 18-40, where an address value that is not submitted will not be stored).

4. Claims 20, 21, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Williams et al. (U.S. patent No. 5,815,657) in view of Lefkowitz (U.S. application publication No. 2001/0037250 A1).

As to claim 20, Williams et al. teaches a system for database registration, the system comprising:

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a first server including database registration instructions (see figure 1B, reference number 184);

a first database coupled to the first server, the first database to store at least in part a first set of data values associated with a user (see figure 1B, reference number 186);

a computer coupled to the first server, the computer to receive a second set of data values associated with the user for purposes of electronic procurement authorization via a second set of input fields of the first graphical user interface (see column 21, line 22 through column 22, line 25 and see column 32, lines 4-42), the computer to receive the first set of data values from the first database for purposes of identifying the user and display the first set of data values via a display field of the graphical user interface in response to receiving a user identifier via a first input field of the graphical user interface (see column 12, lines 18-40), wherein the computer allows the user to enter one or more additional data values via one or more additional input fields of the first graphical user interface (see column 32, lines 4-42), where further a portion of the graphical user interface is a Java applet including one or more Active Server Pages supporting a plurality of panel indicators, wherein the applet prompts the user by presenting pre-approved affiliates in a drop down list for selection by the user (see figure 9, reference number 940), by presenting a plurality of input fields for entry of transactional account numbers available for use by the user (see figure 33), by presenting a plurality of input fields for entry of organizational codes and tracking units for purchases to be made by the user (see figure 20); and

an online purchasing system comprising a second database and one or more interrelated databases (see figure 2, reference number 180), wherein further the computer provides a second graphical user interface to receive parameters regarding uploading the first set of data values and

second set of data values and the additional data values to the second database (see column 31, lines 1-20).

Williams et al. does not distinctly disclose:

(a) the second database to receive the first set of data values, the second set of data values and the additional data values from the display field, the second input field and the one or more additional input fields of the graphical user interface of the computer, the second database to store the first set of data values, the second set of data values and the additional data values such that the first data value from the first database the second set of data values and the additional data values are contained within the second database concurrently and persistently; and

(b) wherein the applet validates at least one of the first set of data values, the second set of data values and the additional data values stored in the second database when a user, who is not an authorized holder of a purchasing card enters purchasing card information comprising the at least one of the first set of data values, the second set of data values and the additional data values to make a purchase via the online purchasing system wherein validating the at least one of the first set of data values the second set of data values and the additional data values comprises generating and sending an electronic communication to the authorized holder of the purchasing card to determine whether the user, who is not an authorized holder of the purchasing card, is authorized to use the purchasing card.

Lefkowitz teaches (a), see paragraph 0046, and (b) see paragraph 055. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Williams et al. to include the teachings of Lefkowitz because these teachings would

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allow the merchant to review orders and be sure that all orders were properly paid with charges to customers.

As to claim 21, Williams et al. as modified, teaches wherein:

the first server includes a first server processor and a first sever memory, the first sever memory including a plurality of instructions configured to be executed by the server, the plurality of instructions configured to be executed by the server including the database registration instructions (see Williams et al. column 11, lines 17-52); and

the computer includes a processor and a memory, the memory including a plurality of instructions configured to be executed by the processor, the plurality of instructions configured to be executed by the processor including at least a portion of the database registration instructions, the at least a portion of the database registration instructions being received from the first server (see Williams et al. column 4, lines 35-60, and see column 11, line 53 through column 12, line 9).

As to claim 24, Williams et al. as modified, teaches wherein: the computer is to receive purchasing card information corresponding to one of the transactional account numbers (see Williams et al. column 32, lines 4-42); and

the second database is to store the received purchasing card information (see Lefkowitz paragraph 0045).

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5. Claim 41 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Williams et al. (U.S. patent No. 5,815,657) in view of Lefkowitz (U.S. application publication No. 2001/0037250 A1) in further view of Egendorf (U.S. patent No. 5,794,221).

As to claim 41, Williams et al. teaches a computer-readable medium storing a plurality of instructions to be executed by a processor for database registration, the plurality of instructions comprising instructions to:

receive a user identifier of a user via a first set of input fields of a graphical user interface (see figure 9, reference numbers 900, 910, 920, and 930 and see column 20, lines 60 through column 21, line 4);

send a query to a first database based at least in part on the user identifier (see column 19, lines 34-40);

receive a first set of data values of a first set of data fields from the first database, the first set of data values being associated with the user for purposes of identifying the user and being displayed in a display field of the graphical user interface (see column 12, lines 18-40);

receive a second set of data values from a data source via a second set of input fields of the graphical user interface, the second set of data values being associated with the user for purposes of electronic procurement authorization, the data source being different from the first database (see column 21, line 22 through column 22, line 25 and see column 32, lines 4-42);

prompt the user to enter one or more additional data values via one or more corresponding input fields of the first graphical user interface, wherein the user has an option to input the one or more additional data values (see column 32, lines 4-42), the prompting comprising presenting the pre-approved affiliates in a drop down list for selection by the user,

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the prompting further comprising presenting a plurality of input fields for entry of transactional account numbers available for use by the user, the prompting further comprising presenting a plurality of input fields for entry of organization codes and tracking units for purchases to be made by the user; (see figure 17).

Williams et al. does not distinctly disclose

(a) store the first set of data values, the second set of data values and the one or more additional data values in a second database such that the first set of data values, the second set of data values and the one or more additional data values are contained within the second database concurrently and persistently, the second database being different from the first database; and

(b) validate at least one of the first set of data values, the second set of data values and the one or more additional data values stored in the second database when a user, who is not an authorized holder of a purchasing card, enters purchasing card information comprising at least of the first set of data values the second set of data values and the one or more additional data values to make a purchase via an online purchasing system, wherein validating the at least one of the first set of data values, the second set of data values and the one or more additional data values comprises sending an electronic communication to the authorized holder of the purchasing card to determine whether the user, who is not an authorized holder of the purchasing card, is authorized to use the purchasing card; and

(c) if the user is not authorized to use the purchasing card then providing an option to the user to bill to an entity's general ledger, to provide a personal charge card number or terminate the transaction.

Lefkowitz teaches (a), see paragraph 0046, and (b) see paragraph 0055, and (c) see paragraph 0055 “if the consumer’s credit card is rejected, the consumer is preferably offered the option of inputting information for a different credit card. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Williams et al. to include the teachings of Lefkowitz because these teachings would allow the merchant to review orders and be sure that all orders were properly paid with charges to customers.

Williams et al. as modified, still does not distinctly disclose (d) validate at least one of the first set of data values, the second set of data values and the one or more additional data values stored in the second database for a valid shipping address wherein validating the at least one of the first set of data values, the second set of data values and the one or more additional data values includes comparing the first set of data values, the second set of data values and the one or more additional data values stored in the second database to a list of employee home addresses, a list of prohibited addresses and a list of approved addresses.

Egendorf teaches this, see column 3, line 66 through column 4, line 10. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Williams et al. to include the teachings of Egendorf because these teachings would prevent unauthorized use of credit cards by the user.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims have been considered but are not deemed persuasive.

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In response to the applicant's arguments that "the customer can not save any information (including address information from the Wallet database) to any of the merchant databases" the arguments have been considered, but are not deemed persuasive. The information found in the customer database is the customer order information that was inserted into the database when the customer made the purchase. The merchant as part of the authorization process may have entered the information after receiving the information from the customer at the time the customer made the purchase. If this purchase was made using the customer's wallet, this information will be the same values that are stored in the customer's wallet.

In response to the applicant's arguments that "Lefkowitz does not describe validating when a user, who is not an authorized user of a purchasing card, enters purchasing card information ... [by] sending an electronic communication to the authorized holder of the purchasing card to determine whether the user, who is not an authorized holder of the purchasing card, is authorized to use the purchasing card. First it is noted that claim 1 includes the language "authorized holder" not "authorized user". It is then noted that the "authorized holder" of a credit card that is reported lost or stolen would be the issuing bank. Therefore if the user is trying to use a lost or stolen credit card, the limitations of the claim are fully supported by the cited references.

In response to the applicant's discomfort with the examiner's taking of official notice, the applicant's remarks are not persuasive in removing this rejection. To adequately traverse official notice, an applicant must specifically point out the supposed errors in the examiner's action,

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which would includes stating *why the noticed fact is not considered to be common knowledge or well-known in the art*. The applicant has failed to acknowledge that the steps that were rejected using the Examiner's official notice were not known in the art, and further, the applicant has failed to explain why they are not. Accordingly since the applicant's traversal is not adequate, the examiner has indicated that the common knowledge or well-known in the art statement is now taken to be admitted prior art (see MPEP 2144.03 C).

In response to the applicant's arguments that "the combination of Williams and Lefkowitz does not describe that if the user is not authorized to use the purchasing card then providing an option to the user to bill to an entity's general ledger, to provide a personal charge card number or terminate the transaction nor does it describe validating at least one of the first set of data values, the second set of data values and the one or more additional data values stored in the second database for a valid shipping address wherein validating the at least one of the first set of databases, the second set of data values and the one or more set of data values in the second database to a list of employee home addresses, a list of prohibited addresses and a list of approved addresses", the arguments have been considered, but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jacob F. B  tit whose telephone number is (571) 272-4075. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 9:30 am to 5:30 pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Rones can be reached on (571) 272-4085. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

jfb
3 Jan 2007



CHARLES RONES
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER